

## REMARKS

The specification was objected to as lacking an Abstract. The above amendments to the specification provide the Abstract.

Claims 1-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Clevenstine in view of Sparks. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite "allowing a user to access a website to confirm acquisition of said partially-printed paper; said website recording usage of said partially-printed paper and increasing a credit account associated with said user based on usage of said partially-printed paper." These elements relate to the "Print Points" feature described in Applicant's specification which allows a user to accumulate credits when printing on the partially-printed paper. Neither Clevenstine nor Sparks teaches or suggests these elements.

Clevenstine is directed to an advertising coupon envelope. There is no discussion of a credit account associated with a user or increasing a credit account based on use of partially-printed paper. Sparks is directed to an online system for generating advertising materials. Users can generate advertising materials based on prestored graphics. There is no discussion in Sparks of a credit account associated with a user or increasing a credit account based on use of partially-printed paper. Thus, even if Clevenstine and Sparks are combined, the invention of claim 1 does not result.

For the above reasons, claim 1 is patentable over Clevenstine and Sparks. Claims 2-10 variously depend from claim 1 and are patentable over Clevenstine and Sparks for at least the reasons advanced with respect to claim 1.

Claims 11-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Clevenstine in view of Sparks. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 11 recites "recording printing of said advertising information formatted for marginal printing and increasing a credit account associated with said user based on printing of said advertising information formatted for marginal printing." This element relates to the "Print Points" feature described in Applicant's specification which allows a user to accumulate credits when printing advertising information. Neither Clevenstine nor Sparks teaches or suggests these elements as discussed above with reference to claim 1.

For the above reasons, claim 11 is patentable over Clevenstine and Sparks. Claims 12-14 variously depend from claim 11 and are patentable over Clevenstine and Sparks for at least the reasons advanced with respect to claim 11.

Claims 20-29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Golden. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 20 recites "where the one or more printable paper sheets are sold in sealed packages and the authorization indicia is accessible only after the sealed package is opened" which was previously in claim 23. Claim 20 relates to a method where purchase of paper provides a buyer with an authorization code which then allows the buyer to print some printed copy. For example, purchase of paper enables the buyer to print a book from the Internet. Golden fails to teach or suggest this feature.

Golden is directed to coupon distribution and allows a user to access and print a coupon over a network. There is no discussion, however, that the user buys certain paper including an authorization indicia in order to access and print the coupon. Presumably, the user in Golden provides his/her own paper which is unrelated to the coupon. In rejecting claim 23, the Examiner suggests that "authorization indicia on a purchase item used as a means of proof of payment and to access a software value on a network if known." If the Examiner is relying on Official Notice, Applicant requests that the Examiner providing a reference supporting this position. Further, there is no motivation to include such an authorization indicia with printable paper sheets in Golden. In Golden, the user is assigned a PIN to control access to the coupons.

For the above reasons, claim 20 is patentable over Golden. Claims 21, 22 and 24-29 variously depend from claim 20 and are patentable over Golden for at least the reasons advanced with respect to claim 20.

Claims 30-37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Clevenstine in view of Sparks and/or Golden. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 30 recites printing advertising messages along with information downloaded from the Internet, the "advertising messages being separate from and appended to said information downloaded from the Internet." This allows advertising messages to be presented to users with each printing. None of Clevenstine, Sparks or Golden teach or suggest this feature. Clevenstine teaches an envelope and has nothing to

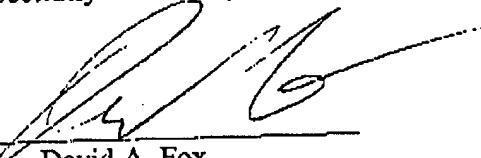
do with downloading information from the Internet. In Sparks, users create advertising material and may download and print the advertising material, but no separate advertising messages are appended to the downloaded material. Similarly, Golden teaches downloading and printing coupons, but no separate advertising messages are appended to the downloaded material. Thus, even if Clevenstine in view of Sparks and/or Golden are combined, the invention of claim 30 does not result.

For the above reasons, claim 30 is patentable over Clevenstine in view of Sparks and/or Golden. Claims 31-37 variously depend from claim 30 and are patentable over Clevenstine in view of Sparks and/or Golden for at least the reasons advanced with respect to claim 30.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant submits that the above-identified application is now in condition for allowance. Early notification to this effect is respectfully requested.

If there are any additional charges with respect to this Amendment or otherwise, please charge them to Deposit Account No. 06-1130 maintained by Applicant's attorneys.

Respectfully submitted,

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